

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW ROE-DEER FROM CHINA.

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While exploring portions of western China during the summer of 1909, Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby procured skins and skulls of *Capreolus* in the provinces of Shensi and Kansu.* Those from Shensi are essentially topotypes of *C. bedfordi* Thomas; the single Kansu specimen represents a species readily distinguishable from the members of the genus hitherto described.

***Capreolus melanotis* sp. nov.**

Type.—Immature female (permanent premolars in place, but crown of m³ not yet in line with cutting surface of other teeth) No. 155,220 U. S. National Museum. Collected thirty miles east of Ching-yang-fu, Kansu, China, August 14, 1909, by Arthur de C. Sowerby. Original number, 247.

Diagnosis.—Resembling *Capreolus bedfordi* in essential characters, including the hypsodont form of the teeth, but color of summer pelage more reddish, and outer surface of ear mostly clear black in striking contrast with surrounding parts.

Color.—Upperparts a clear tawny, brighter and richer than that of Ridgway, becoming duller on sides and fading on underparts to ochraceous-buff or cream-buff. On sides of body the change is gradual, but on sides of neck it is so abrupt as almost to produce a contrasted dorsal band. Lower half of underside of neck variegated by faint grayish white blotches about the size of finger-prints. Markings on muzzle and chin normal, apparently rather better defined than in *C. bedfordi*. Inner surface of ear light cream-buff; outer surface black, except at extreme base, which is like sides of crown, and along outer border where there is a wash of cream-buff extending upward as a band about 15 mm. wide to within 20 mm. of tip.

* Descriptions of four new mammals obtained during the same expedition have already been published (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XXIV, pp. 53-56. February 24, 1911).

Skull and teeth.—Both skull and teeth appear to be more robust than in *C. bedfordi*, but the material is insufficient to show whether this character is constant. As compared with a male *C. bedfordi* of same age and a female slightly younger, the type of *C. melanotis* shows the following peculiarities: lachrymal vacuities decidedly larger; lachrymal pit barely indicated; mesopterygoid fossa extending forward as an acute angle to level of lateral palatine emarginations.

Measurements.—Type: head and body, 1110; hind foot, 350 (310); ear from crown, 140; condylobasal length of skull, 186 (186); * zygomatic breadth, 86.4 (80); least orbital breadth, 53.6 (51.4); breadth of braincase, 61.4 (57.6); depth of braincase at middle, 57.4 (53); nasal, 59.6 (61.6); greatest breadth of both nasals together, 19.8 (19); mandible, 156 (152); maxillary toothrow, 69 (67); mandibular toothrow, $77 \pm$ (73.6); crown of m^1 , 14.6 x 13.8 (14.0 x 12.8); crown of m^2 , 15.6 x 14.0 (14.6 x 13.2); crown of m_2 , 15.2 x 10.0 (14.0 x 9.0).

Remarks.—Together with *Capreolus bedfordi* this animal differs from *C. capreolus* in the conspicuously hypsodont character of the teeth. Though this is shown by both molars and premolars it is most noticeable in the latter. Height of inner border of crown of middle upper premolar in type, 12.8 mm., diameter of crown in line of toothrow, 9.2. The same measurements in a male *C. bedfordi*, 12.4 and 10. In a female *C. capreolus* from Bavaria they are 7.2 and 8.8, and in a male from Italy, 7.4 and 8.2.

* Measurements in parenthesis are those of a male *C. bedfordi* of approximately the same age.